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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1912.

MUST MEET THE SPECIFICATIONS.

Harry M. Smith, Jr., of Richmond; J. Thompson Brown, of Bedford; B. F. Kirkpatrick, of Lynchburg; and John B. Watkins, of Chesterfield, are charged with the execution of a trust of the most vital importance to the people of Virginia. As a subcommittee of the board of visitors of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, to them has been delegated the immensely difficult task of recommending a suitable president for that institution—the man who will largely make or mar the destiny of an educational plant capable of unique service to the people. In the discharge of their obligation to the Commonwealth, the subcommittee of the board and the board itself cannot exercise too much care. In the decision of these trustees for the people is bound up not only the welfare and growth of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, but to a great degree also the agricultural progress of the Commonwealth. The agricultural interests of Virginia, vitally touching all the people, look to Blacksburg for leadership; if Virginia is to keep abreast of other States in the agricultural advance, the impulse and the scientific instruction must come chiefly from Blacksburg. If wise leadership is secured for that institution, its efficiency can be increased to such an extent that it would become the best college of its sort in the South, sending back to the fields and farms of other States as well as of Virginia men whose practical training in advanced agriculture would be unsurpassed in the nation.

If the Virginia Polytechnic Institute is to realize its greatest possible efficiency, it must have an executive of unusual ability as its head. He must be a man who can chart the course which the institution must traverse to reach its highest efficiency to the people, and he must be a man who will steer straight for the achievement of the purpose without fear and without favor. He must be a man who can maintain competent assistance in every department of the institution, and who will chop out incompetency whenever it arises. He must be a man whose training and experience fit him peculiarly for the direction of the affairs of a great mechanical and agricultural college. He must be a man of such independence of policy and of such recognized fitness for the position that his appointment will command immediate commendation and respect. He must be a man who can devise and execute far-sighted policies. He should possess such knowledge of the subjects taught and methods of teaching employed in the institution that he will be able to revise, alter and insist upon the installation of new subjects or new methods whenever necessary. He should be a man of such courage of conviction that he would be a real executive, ever insisting more and more upon efficiency everywhere.

He should be a man who can speak with authority concerning every part of the work of his institution and not a palmer off of agreeable platitudes at chapel. He must be a trained wise and able constructive genius, a man who can put the Virginia Polytechnic Institute on the right road and engineer her successfully forward. He ought to be a man of unquestioned capacity and fitness for the place. He ought to be the very best man that can be secured.

The next president of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute must be made to fit the specifications; the specifications must not be made to fit him. If the right man cannot be found in Virginia, then let the board of visitors search the nation until he is found. The right man must be had, no matter whence he comes. The Virginia Polytechnic Institute must be directed by an executive who can revitalize it into a source of immeasurable service to the Commonwealth.

ANOTHER BLOW FOR THE MUCK-RAKERS.

The muck-raking industry is not participating in the general business revival. Especially in the South, where several years ago muck-raking undertakings were so flourishing and so profitable, one possibility after another has been taken away from the enterprise. The purveyor of newspaper and magazine sensations, based on misrepresentations or misapprehensions, does not so frequently visit us in search of copy. The establishments of Southern business men and manufacturers have also, within the last three or four years, been subjected less and less to the minute investigation of agents of the Federal Government.

The cause of this sudden change is to be found in the official and unbiased reports which have already been published. Almost without exception they have been favorable to the South. Working and living conditions in the mines and mills of the Birmingham district have been found to be no

worse, if as bad, as those surrounding the mines and steel plants of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania; Buffalo, New York; Gary, Indiana, or South Chicago, Illinois. The conditions under which the Southern textile operative lives and finds employment are better than those which obtain in New England. Money wages are higher in Northern cotton mills, but this is offset by a lower cost of living in the South. The tendency has also been for other sections of the country to become engrossed with the conditions and problems which have been developed in their own localities. The disclosures at Lawrence, in the anthracite coal region and in the Pittsburgh district are cases in point.

Writers upon working conditions in Southern cotton mills, however, have tenaciously clung to their ideas relative to "the typical cotton mill child," and "the stunted and backward mill worker." The condition of these people has been variously attributed to beginning work at too early an age, the confinement of long hours, or the conditions within the mills such as "breathing lint." But the United States Bureau of Labor now comes forward and by the publication of a report on hookworm disease in its relation to the Southern cotton mill operative, explodes all these theories in which the muck-raker has been accustomed to revel. As the result of a comprehensive and scientific inquiry, including more than 100 Southern mills and over 8,000 operatives, it has been found that thirty-four out of every 100 persons who come to the mill villages from the farms of the South are afflicted with the hookworm malady. To these conditions are attributed the physical defects which are so apparent among a large number of children and adults in Southern mills. This discovery, or rather this verification of causes which had been supposed to be operative, therefore frees the Southern manufacturer from many unwarranted charges of unsatisfactory working conditions. But its main significance is the hope which it holds forth. We now know that a considerable part of our cotton mill people are suffering from a disease which is easily recognizable, and which may be readily and successfully treated. Realizing the true state of affairs, we may now minister to those who are suffering and adopt proper sanitary measures to prevent the spread of the disease or its recurrence.

A GREATER FAIR NEXT YEAR.

The State Fair has been a success. It has made money; it has drawn the largest crowds in its history; it has set a high standard of excellence in exhibits and displays. The Times-Dispatch congratulates the directors and urges them to begin now to plan for a better, more dignified and more instructive exposition of Virginia's resources and products. The fair is not a money-making enterprise; it is an educational gathering. To realize its tremendous possibilities demands broad vision and a keen sense of civic responsibility. It should be made into a noble instrument for welding all parts of the State together in the cause of prosperity and progress. Those two words might well be taken as the motto for all future State fairs.

The prime aim of the directors should be to emphasize the agricultural, industrial and educational features of the fair and make it less a circus. The midway features are only side issues; they should not be permitted to dominate the real, serious interests or to set the tone of the entire undertaking. The visitors certainly should be amused. They expect recreation, and the shows do attract crowds. But they should not be allowed to degenerate into silly, vulgar and cheap stunts. The people of Virginia are too intelligent to need this kind of pleasure as an incentive to visit the fair. They do not want to bring their wives and children into contact with suggestiveness or rowdiness. By far the best amusements at this year's show were the admirable and interesting acts provided free by the management. The races, drills, vaudeville and fireworks were well worth seeing and pleased the crowds. The people are willing to trust the management to furnish the right kind of recreation, and will not miss the wrong kind. Let the money be spent on a few attractions of real merit.

Excellent plans for improving next year's fair have already been mentioned. We trust they will be carried out. They should be of the permanent kind, calculated to add to the real value of the institution. A larger and finer grandstand is an essential. Better street car accommodations, with more switches to prevent delays in handling the crowds, should be provided. The walks and roads should be treated with oil or in some other way made dirt-free. A better division of the grounds to prevent congestion is a necessity. Above all else, better buildings for the display of stock and farm products should be constructed.

Undoubtedly the most valuable and interesting feature of this year's fair was the exhibit of Virginia farm products. These really represent Virginia. Horses and sheep and cows may be imported to add to the attractiveness of the display, but they do not mean as much as home-grown products. Corn displayed by a boy from Amelia means corn grown in Virginia. A magnificent exhibit of apples shows what our own orchards can produce. Alfalfa and vegetables speak for the fertility of Virginia fields. A spacious and durable building for these exhibits should be the first care of the directors.

Much has been done to improve the fair. The present success should stimulate the directors, the State depart-

ments, the farmers and manufacturers to co-operate to make it a noble and vital element in our State life.

VOTE "NO."

You should vote "no" on November 5 upon the two proposed constitutional amendments which would allow city treasurers and city commissioners of the revenue indefinite tenure of office, because:

1. The passage of the amendments would practically operate to give office for life to city treasurers and city commissioners of the revenue.
2. The amendments and their submission at this time are held by the best legal authorities to be unconstitutional and void.
3. The people are being forced to vote upon this question now because if the vote is not had now certain incumbents will have to get out of office.
4. The officeholders' plunderbund buldozed the General Assembly into illegally submitting these amendments.
5. The people in 1910 settled this question. But the plunderbund says that the people did not know what they were doing.
6. Both amendments are opposed to the Jeffersonian principle of rotation in office; both amendments deny equality of opportunity to the average man.
7. The passage of the amendments will intrude a band of determined officeholders so that they can never be ousted, and their pernicious power never broken.
8. The Constitution of Virginia ought not to be changed in the interest of a few officeholders; it should never be changed but in the interest of the whole people.
9. The present amendments are intended simply to enrich a few men.
10. The present limitations upon the tenure of these officers should remain. They are demanded by the principles of safe government.

Every voter who believes that the people should rule should vote against these two tremendous outrages begotten by an insatiable lust for office. A vote against them is a vote for a government of the people instead of a government by officeholders.

A CODE FOR DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

An interesting summary of some of the advanced ideas for legislation affecting marriage and divorce is presented by the reforms proposed for enactment by the next Missouri Legislature from W. W. Wright, of Kansas City, divorce proctor. This unique position has been created to handle the tangled marital problems presented to the courts. It is declared that the intervention of the proctor in such cases last year cut Kansas City's notorious divorce record in half. To further his work, Mr. Wright asks for the following legislation:

Court of domestic relations, with exclusive jurisdiction.

Physical certification before marriage.

Six months' publication of matrimonial banns.

Prohibition of marriage by mental incompetents, degenerates and criminals.

Interlocutory divorce decree one year after divorce suit is filed.

Divorce not final until one year after decree.

Divorce defendant prohibited from remarriage during life of plaintiff.

While the wisdom or possibility of some of these regulations cannot be judged of hastily, the main idea seems in line with the necessities of the problem. It is to make marriage and divorce both more serious and more difficult. It is thoroughly constructive, since it attacks the evil at its source, the hasty and improper marriage. The establishment of a special court wherein the intimacies and perplexities of domestic relations can be investigated and settled by men of special fitness and character should do much to prevent the monotonous and hurried grind of the so-called "divorce-mills." The judges favor the innovation, and the rest of the country will view with interest this scientific move to settle the divorce problem.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

The inauguration by the University of Virginia of a course of university extension lectures, to be delivered by members of its faculty, should be of deep interest to all the people of Virginia and should meet with the best form of encouragement—that is, actual use of the advantages offered. The ideal of university extension is to bring the culture and knowledge of the university into the lives of the people. In the words of President Alderman, "It is the ideal of service to democracy as a whole rather than to individual advancement." The State university must supply the skill and training necessary for educated leadership in every field. "Universities must, therefore, draw nearer to the people, young and old, in helpfulness and service." Every freeman and home is to share in the benefits of higher education, not merely the few who can attend the central institution.

We earnestly trust that this movement will be a success. Let communities arrange to have a series of lectures and learn by actual experience of the benefits thus gained. If the full extent of these benefits is once learned, a wise and generous State will realize the need for providing for their maintenance. For they are but another element in the educational system which aims to elevate the entire Commonwealth.

Professor W. H. Heck, of the university, is in charge of the extension lectures. The program just issued shows the diversity and importance of the fields to be covered by recognized authorities in their branches of knowledge. "Greek and Roman Life," "The Literary Influence of the English

Bible," "The Origin and Age of the Earth," "Education for Citizenship," "Good Roads," "The Mineral Resources of Virginia" and "The Tariff" indicate the nature of the addresses. They are interesting, popular and modern presentations of vital problems of the State and the nation. They are intended to instruct and interest the people, but at the same time represent the mature thinking and wide learning of trained thinkers. They will put big truths and broad views into language that can be grasped by any active intelligence.

The opportunity to hear these lectures is open to any community at slight cost. No fee is charged by the professor, who is merely extending his class work into larger fields, and the total charge is merely for actual expenses. The demand for these advantages should be immediate and prove that Virginia is eager for the fullest service her own university can give.

REVERENCE.

"Let us have grace, whereby we may serve God acceptably with reverence and godly fear; for our God is a consuming fire."—Hebrews xii, 28-29.

It is commonly thought in various regions of the world that to-day we are producing men who are brave soldiers, able business men, shrewd merchants and men clever in numerous ways, but with little or no religion in their lives. This ought to set us to thinking and to seeking the cause. This seeming apparent may arise from two causes: one the false shame or fear of being thought righteous overmuch, which induces men to hide their religious feelings; the other that intolerable arrogance of self-sufficiency that makes a man scorn the necessity of help from a Higher Power.

The false shame which lowers its own religion and the harsh judgment which shows no charity to others make up a spirit born only in the godless.

Surely for one to pretend to be worse than he or she is a cowardly way of denying Christ. Many of us might have our lives watched by some interested observer, and the verdict would be that we were devout, religious, reverent and God-fearing, and yet in our hearts we might not be any of these things. Again we find people who, after a fashion, try to live a religious life, but lack the courage to come out and stand by the banner of their Lord, and so in their denial they lose the benefit to their own souls of taking a strong, courageous stand, and making their hearts and lives agree in act and word and thought. Let us reflect seriously on this subject.

Let us try to shake off the miserable low standard of religion we have accustomed ourselves to. Let us put away this coldness and indifference which prevails; it not only keeps us from being our best, but it reflects for bad on all around us. It is not necessary to go forth and in a boastful way proclaim our religion, but it is necessary to so live our lives that every one who comes in contact with us may feel and see the effect of Christianity and loyalty to it in our lives.

The Pharisee, indeed, who did all to be seen of men, had his reward when they had seen him; and he deservedly lost all claim on the favor and blessing of God, and yet we can in earnest let our light so shine before men that without ostentation on our part all may see that the mainspring of our lives is the love of God.

Do let us try to make our service one of "reverence and godly fear." No one can have faith in God and yet allow himself to be irreverent towards Him, and that is why it is so necessary to teach the children to have faith and to cling to it ourselves.

The whole world, differing about so many things, differing in creed and rule of life, yet agrees in this, that God being our Creator, a certain self-abasement of the whole man is the duty of the being created.

It is a mark of greatness to be reverent. Only the small and trivial mind makes sport in the presence of eternity. If reverence were not a duty we ought to cultivate it out of self-respect. Reverence is an attitude of great minds, even if, like Huxley, they only reverence the unknown source of all-embracing law.

And so in our lives to-day we need reverence as we need stability of purpose and forcefulness in action.

Churchgoing offers an opportunity for cultivating reverence. But deeper even than influence of sonorous music and a dim, religious light is the constant thought, "What is man that Thou art mindful of him, or the Son of man that Thou visitest him?" Take that thought into your heart. Make it a part of your life, that you may serve God acceptably with reverence and godly fear, for our God is a consuming fire.

The following dialogue from a current periodical states the case:

"The Hon. Thomas Rott (grandiloquently)—The officeholder, my dear sir, is but the servant of the people—'The Plain Citizen (coldly)—Exactly, and houses and bulges up and will not give us decent service unless he gets his tips."

Bitterly true in Virginia, where so many of our public servants are not content with getting what their services are worth, but exact from the people tips in the form of fees legalized by the monstrous fee system.

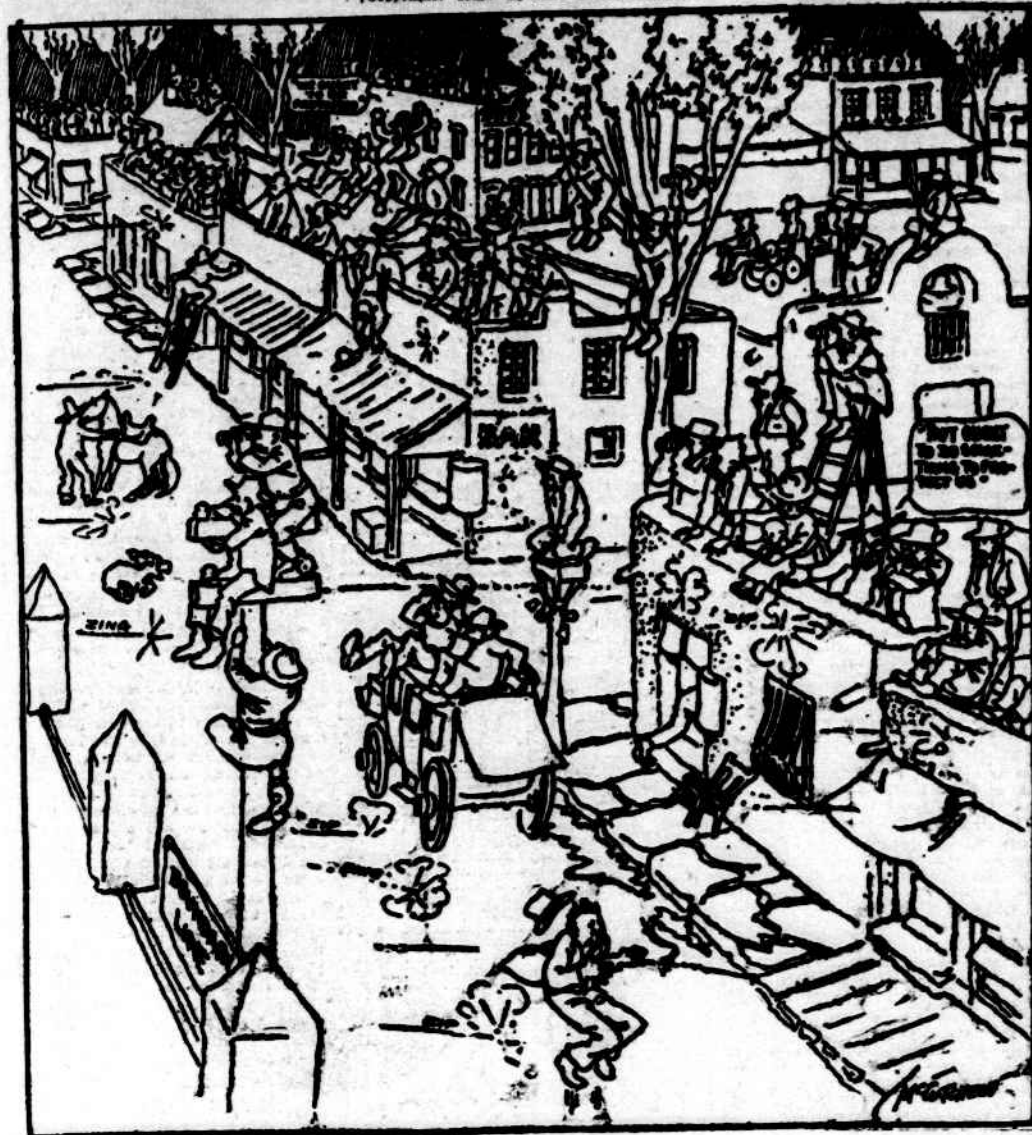
When the fair and the ball games are over maybe the weather man will let it rain again.

The most successful exhibit at the State Fair has undoubtedly been the

INNOCENT BYSTANDERS.

By John T. McCutcheon.

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Along the Mexican Border.

CORONATION WILL TAKE PLACE IN 1914

United States Will Be Represented by Special Ambassador to Japan.

BY LA MARQUESE DE FONTENAY.

EUROPEAN royal and imperial courts have received an intimation to the effect that the coronation of the new ruler of Japan will take place in the autumn of 1914, on which occasion the United States, like the other great powers, will be represented by a special ambassador. The ancient regalia of the Japanese empire, which dates back some twenty-five centuries, has never included anything in the nature of a crown. So it is improbable that there will be any actual coronation, and the ceremony will doubtless consist of the solemn investiture of Emperor Yoshi Hito with the insignia of sovereignty. His father, Mutsu Hito, succeeded to the throne in February, 1867, and received his investiture in October, 1868. But since then Japan has won for itself a foremost place in the concert of civilized nations as a great power, and in view thereof, it is intended that the investiture should be attended by an infinitely greater amount of pomp, ceremony and splendor than in any previous reign.

Perhaps by then it may be decided to furnish the young Mikado with a brand new imperial crown, patterned on European fashion. But this would be entirely out of keeping with all the ancient and time-honored regalia, as well as with the customs and traditions of the people, and it could certainly never excite that veneration, or convey that meaning, which the Sacred Mirror and the other insignia have always possessed.

Those insignia consist, first and foremost, of a mirror, then of a sword, and also of a tusk-shaped jewel, all of which, of Divine origin, are said to have been bestowed upon Jimmu, the first Emperor of Japan, by the mother, the Sun Goddess, 600 years before the beginning of the Christian era. According to Japanese legend, the Sun Goddess accompanied the ruler of the land, and she was to be stowed with the words: "Look upon this mirror as if it were my own spirit and reverence it as you would my own presence. For centuries upon centuries shall thy descendants rule on earth." Govern this country this kingdom, like that of the light that radiates from the surface of the mirror. Deal with thy subjects with the gentleness typified by the hand and soft luster of the jewels. Combat the enemies of thy empire with this sword."

And these words have been used ever since, throughout all these 2,500 years, in the investiture of Jimmu's successors on the throne of Japan, in the direct male line, without a break, until the present day.

According to the Japanese, this mirror, which bears the title of Cloud Cluster, and had been used by the Sun Goddess to kill the huge eight-headed dragon that had devoured the land and eaten up all the fair virgins, and the jewels, which were taken from the Sun Goddess's own necklace, symbolize knowledge, courage and mercy, and it has always been held in Japan that unless a ruler be possessed of all these three virtues he will be powerless to govern the country in peace and prosperity.

The influence of the regalia upon the people is phenomenal. Coming from the gods to Jimmu, the first Emperor, himself a descendant of the gods, its existence dates from the very foundation of the Japanese empire. Without it the Japanese people, bound up with the tradition of the dynasty to be preserved, and its possession between sovereigns by Divine right, in fact, the instinct of the Japanese people is to acknowledge no man as Emperor unless he possesses these sacred symbols of Japanese sovereignty.

They are preserved in the great Utsunomiya temple, sacred to the worship of the Sun Goddess. It cannot, strictly speaking, be called an ancient temple; for it has been erected anew every twenty years for many centuries.

twenty centuries past, each temple occupying the same site and being the exact repetition of its predecessor. It is wonderfully picturesque, embosomed in woods of magnificent old trees, and its high priestesses are always a virgin princess of the imperial family.

In Turkey the insignia of sovereignty is the sword of Othman. In India, the symbol of empire was that jeweled bird known as the Uha, which figures among the crown jewels of King George of Great Britain; while another insignia of imperial dignity recognized from time immemorial by all the dusky races of Hindustan, is the great Koh-i-Noor diamond, which also now belongs to George V.

It is really only in Great Britain, in Russia and in Hungary, that real coronations still take place, and where the investiture with the crown is regarded as indispensable to full-fledged sovereignty. Neither in England nor in Russia, however, do the crowns used on these occasions possess any particularly sacred character in the eyes of the people, being of relatively modern manufacture. In fact, the only two crowns that enjoy sacred attributes are the crown of St. Stephen at Pest, which Emperor Francis Joseph was crowned King of Hungary in 1867, and the Iron Crown of Lombardy, consisting of a broad and jeweled gold band encircling a long, bent strip of iron, which is said to have been one of the nails used in the crucifixion of Christ. The first Napoleon, it may be remembered, crowned himself therewith at Milan. Formerly it belonged to the regalia of the Holy Roman Empire. Nowadays it belongs to the Kings of Italy. None of them have, however, ever worn it, and the only time that it figures in their connection is when it is placed upon the coffin containing their remains at their funeral.

Emperor William has never been crowned; for the reason that although he has a 200-year-old Prussian crown, he has no crown as German Kaiser. King Alfonso of Spain, the Queen of Holland, the King of Belgium, the rulers of Denmark and of Sweden, have all dispensed with coronations, and if the ultra-democratic Norwegians insisted upon a coronation of King Haakon, it was only for the purpose of emphasizing the revival of their national independence, and the restoration of the ancient kingdom of Norway, which flourished a thousand years ago.

In Hungary the sacred crown of Saint Stephen is considered as so indispensable to the sovereignty of the kingdom that its guardianship is confided to two of the principal nobles of the monarchy, the one a Catholic and the other a Protestant, who hold their offices for life, and who, styled keepers of the crown, rank among the very foremost dignitaries of the kingdom. The office of keepers of the crown dates from 1815, when it was created by law, and a special guard of a hundred picked soldiers, veteran noncommissioned officers of the various Hungarian regiments, was formed, in order to assist them in watching it day and night in the St. Stephen's Chapel at Ofen. To the crown, which in ancient times was always more or less miraculously recovered, must be added the sword of St. Stephen, which is borne before the King on the occasion of his coronation by his principal master of the horse.

The offices of the two keepers of the crown of St. Stephen are elective, the very keepers being chosen by the Table of Magnates, (as the Hungarian House of Lords is styled), and by the lower chamber of the national legislature at Pest jointly, on the understanding that the keeper must be a full-fledged citizen of Hungary and a member of the Table of Magnates. The keepers to-day are the venerable Count Julius Szechenyi, Knight of the Golden Fleece, a cousin of the Count Louis Szechenyi, who married Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and General Baron Wessely.

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QUERIES & ANSWERS

Suffrage.
 Please inform me why you think women should not vote and refer me to some organization where I may get information on the subject of woman's suffrage.
 J. W. WADDILL.

We have given no one reason to suppose we "think" women should not vote. Equal Suffrage League, Eighth and Broad Streets, Richmond, Va.

Mansfield.
 There is a "Mansfield" estate on James River not far above Richmond. An old burial place is very near the house.
 MRS. S. W. W.

General Mahone.
 Was General Mahone indicted for treason by a Federal grand jury just after the war?
 D.
 We have never seen a statement to that effect and can find no reference to any such action.

State Library.
 Please tell me how the librarians in the State Library are appointed.
 L. P. TODD.

The State Board of Education selects the members of the Library Board, and this appoints the librarian and his assistant librarian, and the other members of the library staff are, generally, selected by the librarian.

Moles.
 How may I rid my flower beds and lawn of moles?
 S. G. H.

Almost any dog of the terrier breed will be delighted to do it for you. If you prefer some other method write the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and he will have sent you a bulletin on traps and poisons.

Indians and Beards.
 Why do Indians not have beards?
 A. MULL.

Some of them do. The ethnological reason why the Indian is the "younger brother" is not clearly understood.

Old Coins.
 Mrs. J. M. W. and E. E. Y. S. and R. H. W. have with nothing of value. H. A. F. describes a silver coin of the issue of Charles III. of Spain, which has no value beyond the bullion value.

NATIONAL STATE AND CITY BANK
 RICHMOND, VA.
 3% ON SAVINGS 3%

Money Talks

Number One

Every exchange, except mere barter, involves the use of a medium of exchange. There are two mediums—money and credit. By "money" is meant standard gold coin. All other forms of exchange where the gold standard prevails are termed credit.

In the United States there are about 26,000 banks. To quote Russell Sage, "The people of the United States have begun to save; but the banks are not getting a proper share of this accumulating money."